



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FURTHER NOTE ON THE COLOR CURVE OF THE 12-INCH
EQUATORIAL OF THE LICK OBSERVATORY

In the February, 1919, number of these PUBLICATIONS an account was given of an investigation of the color curve of the objective of the 12-inch equatorial of the Lick Observatory. In pursuance of the plan mentioned there, we took further measures on the nights of July 16th and 17th, to obtain a more accurate determination of the temperature equation. The method of observing was the same as that described in the previous paper, and the position of the slit with respect to the base plate was measured as before. Six complete sets of measures by the Foucault method were taken, three by each observer; the mean temperature was $+25^{\circ}.0$ C. The resulting "high temperature" color curve is parallel to those for lower temperatures, with a constant difference of 1.67 mm. between this and the curve for $4^{\circ}.6$ C. Thus the temperature equation, as determined from a range of $21^{\circ}.4$ is

$$R = R_0 + 0.08 \text{ mm. } (t - 9^{\circ}.1),$$

which is identical with the equation obtained before from a range of 9° .

EDITH E. CUMMINGS,
PRISCILLA FAIRFIELD.

VOLUME XIII, PUBLICATIONS OF THE LICK OBSERVATORY

A few preliminary copies of Volume XIII, *Publications of the Lick Observatory*, have just been received. The entire edition is thru the press work stage and is undergoing assembly in the bindery department of the *University Press*. It is hoped that distribution of the volume to the correspondents of the Lick Observatory may be made in the month of February. The contents of the volume are as here described briefly by title and otherwise. The several manuscripts were completed at the times set down with each title.

Part I.—Descriptions of 762 Nebulae and Clusters Photographed with the Crossley Reflector, by H. D. Curtis. (March, 1918, pp. 9-42, plus 2 full-page plates.) This paper comprises brief descriptions of all photographs of nebulae made with the Crossley Reflector from 1898, when systematic work was commenced with this instrument at Mount Hamilton, until February 1, 1918.

Part II.—A Study of Occulting Matter in the Spiral Nebulae, by H. D. Curtis. (March, 1918, pp. 45-54, plus 5 full-page plates.) It is well known that certain spiral nebulae seen edgewise or nearly